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# The French Broad Hustler.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1908

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For my mouth shall speak truth.—  
Prov. VIII. 7.

## THE VERY SAME OLD, OLD CAMPAIGN LIE!

About Crawford Calling the Country People "Ignorant." The Local Radical Organ Prints a Mis-statement Which Roosevelt Would Call by a "Shorter and Uglier" Word.

"Mr. Crawford in his address at Franklin said that Grant was away back in the hills and coves speaking to the ignorant country people."—From the Western North Carolina Times, Dec. 4th.

There you are! The same old lie! The very same, familiar old lie, worked to death, "most, in the recent campaign, and now trotted out again—for political effect—is it to have no rest between now and the next election?"

The Times, in publishing it, is like the newly elected Congressman who said:

"Mr. Speaker, I rise for information."

"I am very glad to hear it," remarked one of his conferees, "for no man needs it more."

It's just one of the countless untruths which composed the very wool and fabric of John Grant's recent campaign of misrepresentation and which has landed him in Washington, there to rattle around in the seat of a MAN and to make a big and empty noise as the alleged representative of the people of the Tenth District—God save the mark!

Mr. Crawford never made that alleged statement about the country people; being "ignorant." Grant knows it and the local republican organ, an alleged newspaper which throws a few big lines of type haphazard over its front page in an effort to be real sensational—quite Willie Hearstie, in fact—knows it too.

This is what Mr. Crawford actually said:

"Grant is going around in the country districts and talking to those he thinks are ignorant, but who, as he will find out are not ignorant."

Congressman Crawford would no more insult or question the intelligence of his constituents, who have repeatedly honored him and who has always honored them, than he would stoop to the mud-throwing, gutter-snipe methods which elected his opponent—for two years. Crawford is a man of the people from whose lowest ranks he has risen to be a figure of national importance. He is a student, a thinker, whose sheer force of character and unquestioned ability has placed him in the foremost ranks of the country's legislators.

But John Grant is elected—very largely by the aid of such absolute untruths as this about country people being "ignorant." He is the representative of this district—for two years. He has promised to do many things for the district—to blast out Buck Shoals and get a Federal building for Hendersonville amongst them. Now let him deliver the goods. He is with his kind in Washington and has made certain definite promises, but in the meantime let this tired and weary old campaign lie rest. Get acquainted with the truth. It pays. "You can fool part of the people all of the time; all of the people part of the time; but you can't fool all of the people all the time."

## SPARKS FROM A LIVE WIRE!

Daily expected, 500 assorted doors, surprising low prices. 1650 pairs of sash, to be sold for less than outside competition. Flooring and ceiling at bargains. See us before buying. By buying in car lots we give the advantage to our customers.

RIGBY-MORROW CO.

## A KILLING.

Frank Mayhew, colored, was shot and almost instantly killed by Sylvester Watson, white, on Friday night, about 8 o'clock, on George Summey's place, about 6 miles from town. Watson surrendered on Saturday, and is now in jail. Coroner Kirk summoned a jury and the body was viewed by them on Sunday afternoon, the inquest taking place in Stepp's undertaking establishment. Watson, it is alleged, had been gambling and drinking with Mayhew since Thursday night. On leaving he asked Mayhew for drink. It was given him. He left, returned and asked for a pint. As it was handed him, the shot gun in Watson's hand discharged its contents into Mayhew's body, inflicting a horrible, gaping wound in the abdomen from which the intestines protruded. The colored man lived about 30 minutes. His wife drew the body inside, barricaded the door, lifted a loose plank in the floor and fled to a neighbors. The body remained in the house all night. Watson left and surrendered on Saturday. The men had not quarreled. The dead man bore a fairly good reputation. A throng of curious people viewed the body in Stepp's undertaking rooms on Sunday. He was buried on Monday. A widow survives him.

## LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. T. R. Barrows is expected home from Boston this week.

Rev. R. N. Willcox has returned from his business trip North.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hill left on Wednesday for Florida, where they will spend the winter.

Mrs. F. S. Thomas left on Wednesday for Titusville, Fla., where she will visit her mother.

Miss Grace Bate and Miss Helen Christian spent Wednesday with friends in Asheville.

R. A. Moody, of Atlanta, spent a few days in town this week, visiting his family. Mr. Moody is now in charge of the Atlanta branch of the Crane Co., of Chicago.

Miss Martha Sullenger, the highly efficient assistant principal of Fruitland Institute, was in town Saturday.

W. J. Davis, President of the First National Bank, and T. B. Carson went to Spartanburg Sunday, where they will remain several days.

Special services are being held at St. James Church this week, conducted by Rev. Shirley Hughson, O. H. C. The week-day services are at 10 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Homer Collins, 16 years old, son of Henry, was accidentally shot in the mouth by his brother, last week. Dr. L. E. Morse is attending him. The shooting occurred at Lum Dalton's mill race.

Miss Annie H. Flynn and Leroy Scott, both of this city, were married at the Methodist parsonage last Sunday night, Rev. J. W. Moore officiating. The Hustler joins their many friends in hearty congratulations.

Revival services will begin at the East Baptist Mission Sunday, Dec. 13 at 4 o'clock. These services will be conducted by Revs. R. V. Miller and J. W. Moore. All are very cordially invited to attend.

If the man who took Judge Pace's fine Stetson hat, Monday, and who left an old, battered thing in its place, will please come back and swap once more the judge will sure be obliged to him. The judge can't think well without his own hat, and besides that when he swaps he says he likes to have something to say about the trade.

Married, at the home of the bride's father, Mr. L. F. Hood, in Hendersonville, Dec. 2, '08, Miss Anni May Hood and Rev. Jas. H. Montgomery, of South Carolina Conference. This good brother has chosen a worthy help mate in his great work, and the good wishes of many friends will follow this excellent young lady to her new home. Rev. S. K. Breeding performed the ceremony.

## THE ANNUAL STATEMENT.

of Disbursements for Henderson County from December 1, 1907, to Dec. 1, 1908.

December, 1907

J W Lee, keeper co home	\$35.65
W P Bane, judge elec	1.00
Alfred Rhodes, jan dur crt	7.50
Mrs N Freeman, jail fees Nov	42.20
B F Staton, clk co com	44.45
J C Brown, reg elec	5.15
T B Conner, fireman et hs	24.75
J Williams, svcs as shf	18.00
Ash Tel Telg Co	4.50
J W McIntyre, plub jl	7.50
R M Oates, ct hs lights	15.15
J G Waldrop, med serv	9.30
G N Sentell, co com	10.80
O E Blythe, rprs ct hs, jail	70.00
C E Brooks, pd for coal for court house	152.33
W S Young, finan com	5.00
Etta Staton, wit fees	1.75
M Sittou, "	1.82
Dr Waldrop, med ser	2.00
Otis Powers, sum Judges	16.50
R R Election	2.00
Dr Waldrop, med srvs	2.00
C M Pace, stationery	8.05
Walker, Evans Co, ink	3.00
B F Staton, sp sch tax list	40.00
C M Pace, ci fees,	8.55
E A Drake, judge elec	2.00
G N Sentell, co com	2.70
J A Jones,	8.10
O V F Blythe, atty fees	32.39
S W Hamilton, co com	32.00
G N Sentell	2.70
ser on stk law fence	13.15
J S Rhodes, overpaid county 1906	1200.00
J S Rhodes, adm B T Morris and serv Finan com	2.90
C M Fletcher, finan com	11.60
J F Jones, co com	5.40
W S Young, finan com	10.00
H W Allen,	10.80
J H Dittmer, stm heat co jl	425.00
Total	\$2,295.68

## Bridge Fund

F M Nicholson, material	1.00
P P Corn, serv Hend tp	45.08
J M Sittou, labor	23.79
J B F Revis, labor	16.25
Total	\$91.03

## Chain Gang

Walter Byers, serv, sup	116.65
E R Garren, wk and lum	30.50
A W Hoots, supplies	3.80
W H Souther, overseer	30.92
B S Souther, serv and mtl	27.62
M Souther, wk on rds	9.50
B F Staton, issuing claims	1.80
Bly Bros, supplies	93.19
J O Williams, supplies	21.75
Walter Byers, potatoes	9.50
I Justus, supplies	105.55
R M Pryor, lumber	5.00
for bridges	10.00
P F Patton, sal for Nov	25.00
Clarke Hdw Co., hdw	17.35
	17.95
Total	\$526.08

## Paid Paupers

Wm Nelson	2.00
Ellen Phillips	5.00
David Howard	2.00
Wm Carver	3.00
Allen Robertson	4.00
Eddie Murry	2.00
Mrs Sallie Hollingsworth	3.00
Sarah Ann Jones	4.00
Sallie K Loftis	2.00
Alonzo Drake	5.00
Mrs G W Johnson	4.00
Isaac Henry, Oct, Nov, Dec	6.00
C Neill	2.00
C Murray	2.00
Eula Blesinger	1.50
Harriett Jackson	3.00
Mrs E A Robertson	4.00
Lewis Ward	10.00
Mary Owens	4.00
Mrs Lawrence	4.00
Mary Guice	10.00
P B Justice for one year	48.00
Walter Corn	3.00
Ernest Reese	5.00
N Rhodes	3.00
H K Jones	12.00
Elias Heatherly	6.00
Total	\$163.50

## January 1908

R B Ward, judge elec	2.00
J H Jordan, material re-building boiler at ct house	51.92
J P Hyder, lumber ct hs	15.04
Rigby-Morrow	12.60
C F Toms, atty fees 1907	60.00
Rigby, Morrow, glass ch	1.95
S Johnson, mdse	6.75
James Lee, co home	38.75
Mrs N Freeman, jail fees	31.25
J G Waldrop, med serv	10.65
F M Corn, wk at ct hs	5.50

Continued on pages 3 and 4

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Makes Annual Recommendations to Congress.

## ATTACKS ANTI-TRUST LAW

Sherman Act Should Be Amended to Permit Combinations Which Are in the Interest of the Public, Says the President—Urges Legislation to Safeguard the Wages of Workers—Dwells on Need of Protection for Forests, Views on the Army and the Navy.

Washington, Dec. 8.—In his message to congress, read to the two houses, the president said:

The financial standing of the nation at the present time is excellent, and the financial management of the nation's interests by the government during the last seven years has shown the most satisfactory results. But our currency system is imperfect, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the currency commission will be able to propose a thoroughly good system which will do away with the existing defects. During the period from July 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1908, there has been a net surplus of nearly one hundred millions of receipts over expenditures, a reduction of the interest bearing debt by ninety millions, in spite of the extraordinary expense of the Panama canal and a saving of nearly nine millions on the annual interest charge. This is an exceedingly satisfactory showing. There has been a reduction of taxation.

## Corporations.

As regards the great corporations engaged in interstate business, and especially the railroads, I can only repeat what I have already said again and again in my messages to the congress. I believe that under the interstate clause of the constitution the United States has complete and paramount right to control all agencies of interstate commerce, and I believe that the national government alone can exercise this right with wisdom and effectiveness so as both to secure justice from and to do justice to the great corporations which are the most important factors in modern business. I believe that it is worse than folly to attempt to prohibit all combinations, as is done by the Sherman anti-trust law, because such a law can be enforced only imperfectly and unequally, and its enforcement works almost as much hardship as good. I strongly advocate that instead of an unwise effort to prohibit all combinations there shall be substituted a law which shall expressly permit combinations which are in the interest of the public, but shall at the same time give to some agency of the national government full power of control and supervision over them. One of the chief features of this control should be securing entire publicity in all matters which the public has a right to know and, furthermore, the power, not by judicial, but by executive, action to prevent or put a stop to every form of improper favoritism or other wrongdoing.

The railroads of the country should be put completely under the interstate commerce commission and removed from the domain of the anti-trust law. The power of the commission should be made thoroughgoing, so that it could exercise complete supervision and control over the issue of securities as well as over the raising and lowering of rates. As regards rates, at least this power should be summary. Power to make combinations and traffic agreements should be explicitly conferred upon the railroads, the permission of the commission being first gained and the combination or agreement being published in all its details. The interests of the shareholders, of the employees and of the shippers should all be guarded as against one another. To give any one of them undue and improper consideration is to do injustice to the others. Rates must be made as low as is compatible with giving proper returns to all the employees of the railroad, from the highest to the lowest, and proper returns to the shareholders, but they must not, for instance, be reduced in such fashion as to necessitate a cut in the wages of the employees or the abolition of the proper and legitimate profits of honest shareholders.

Telegraph and telephone companies engaged in interstate business should be put under the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission.

## Ample Rewards for Intelligence.

It is to the interest of all of us that there should be a premium put upon individual initiative and individual capacity and an ample reward for the great directing intelligences alone competent to manage the great business operations of today. It is well to keep in mind that exactly as the anarchist is the worst enemy of liberty and the reactionary the worst enemy of order

so the men who defend the rights of property have most to fear from the wrongdoers of great wealth, and the men who are championing popular rights have most to fear from the demagogues who in the name of popular rights would do wrong to and oppress honest business men, honest men of wealth, for the success of either type of wrongdoer necessarily invites a violent reaction against the cause the wrongdoer nominally upholds.

The opposition to government control of these great corporations makes its most effective effort in the shape of an appeal to the old doctrine of states' rights.

The proposal to make the national government supreme over, and therefore to give it complete control over, the railroads and other instruments of interstate commerce is merely a proposal to carry out to the letter one of the prime purposes, if not the prime purpose, for which the constitution was founded. It does not represent centralization.

I believe that the more farsighted corporations are themselves coming to recognize the unwisdom of the violent hostility they have displayed during the last few years to regulation and control by the national government of combinations engaged in interstate business.

## Labor.

There are many matters affecting labor and the status of the wage worker to which I should like to draw your attention. As far as possible I hope to see a frank recognition of the advantages conferred by machinery, organization and division of labor, accompanied by an effort to bring about a larger share in the ownership by wage worker of railway, mill and factory. In farming this simply means that we wish to see the farmer own his own land. We do not wish to see the farms so large that they become the property of absentee landlords who farm them by tenants nor yet so small that the farmer becomes like a European peasant.

The depositors in our savings banks now number over one-tenth of our entire population. These are all capitalists who through the savings banks loan their money to the workers—that is, in many cases to themselves—to carry on their various industries. Postal savings banks will make it easy for the poorest to keep their savings in absolute safety. The regulation of the national highways must be such that they shall serve all people with equal justice. Corporate finances must be supervised so as to make it far safer than at present for the man of small means to invest his money in stocks. There must be prohibition of child labor, diminution of woman labor, shortening of hours of all mechanical labor. Stock watering should be prohibited, and stock gambling, so far as is possible, discouraged. There should be a progressive inheritance tax on large fortunes. Industrial education should be encouraged.

## Protection For Wage Workers.

There is one matter with which the congress should deal at this session. There should no longer be any paltering with the question of taking care of the wage workers who, under our present industrial system, become killed, crippled or worn out as part of the regular incidents of a given business. The object sought for could be achieved to a measurable degree, as far as those killed or crippled are concerned, by proper employers' liability laws. As far as concerns those who have been worn out, I call your attention to the fact that definite steps toward providing old age pensions have been taken in many of our private industries.

Pending a thoroughgoing investigation and action there is certain legislation which should be enacted at once. The law passed at the last session of the congress granting compensation to certain classes of employees of the government should be extended to include all employees of the government and should be made more liberal in its terms. In this respect the generosity of the United States toward its employees compares most unfavorably with that of every country in Europe—even the poorest.

The terms of the act are also a hardship in prohibiting payment in cases where the accident is in any way due to the negligence of the employee. It is inevitable that daily familiarity with danger will lead men to take chances that can be construed into negligence.

I renew my recommendation made in a previous message that half holidays be granted during the summer to all wage workers in government employ.

I also renew my recommendation that the principle of the eight hour day should as rapidly and as far as practicable be extended to the entire work being carried on by the government.

## The Courts.

I most earnestly urge upon the congress the duty of increasing the totally inadequate salaries now given to our judges. On the whole, there is no body of public servants who do as valuable work nor whose moneyed reward is so inadequate compared to their work. Beginning with the su-

preme court, the judges should have their salaries doubled.

It is earnestly to be desired that some method should be devised for doing away with the long delays which now obtain in the administration of justice and which operate with peculiar severity against persons of small means and favor only the very criminals whom it is most desirable to punish.

At the last election certain leaders of organized labor made a violent and sweeping attack upon the entire judiciary of the country, an attack couched in such terms as to include the most upright, honest and broad minded judges no less than those of narrow mind and more restricted outlook. Last year before the house committee on the judiciary these same labor leaders formulated their demands, specifying the bill that contained them, refusing all compromise, stating they wished the principle of that bill or nothing. They insisted on a provision that in a labor dispute no injunction should issue except to protect a property right and specifically

provided that the right to carry on business should not be construed as a property right, and in a second provision their bill made legal in a labor dispute any act or agreement by or between two or more persons that would not have been unlawful if done by a single person. In other words, this bill legalized blacklisting and boycotting in every form. The demand was made that there should be trial by jury in contempt cases, thereby most seriously impairing the authority of the courts. All this represented a course of policy which, if carried out, would mean the entrenchment of class privilege in its crudest and most brutal form and the destruction of one of the most essential functions of the judiciary in all civilized lands.

The wage workers, the workmen, the laboring men of the country, by the way in which they repudiated the effort to get them to cast their votes in response to an appeal to class hatred have emphasized their sound patriotism and Americanism.

## Courts Imperiled by Judges.

But the extreme reactionaries, the persons who blind themselves to the wrongs now and then committed by the courts on laboring men, should also think seriously as to what such a movement as this portends. The courts are jeopardized primarily by the action of these federal and state judges who show inability or unwillingness to put a stop to the wrongdoing of very rich men under modern industrial conditions.

There are certain decisions by various courts which have been exceedingly detrimental to the rights of wage workers. This is true of all the decisions that decide that men and women are by the constitution "guaranteed their liberty" to contract to enter a dangerous occupation, or to work an undesirable or improper number of hours, or to work in unhealthy surroundings, and therefore cannot recover damages when maimed in that occupation and cannot be forbidden to work what the legislature decides is an excessive number of hours, or to carry on the work under conditions which the legislature decides to be unhealthy.

There is also, I think, ground for the belief that substantial injustice is often suffered by employees in consequence of the custom of courts issuing temporary injunctions without notice to them and punishing them for contempt of court in instances where, as a matter of fact, they have no knowledge of any proceedings. Provision should be made that no injunction or temporary restraining order issue otherwise than on notice, except where irreparable injury would otherwise result, and in such case a hearing on the merits of the order should be had within a short fixed period, and if not then continued after hearing it should forthwith lapse. Decisions should be rendered immediately and the chance of delay minimized in every way.

The courts are to be highly commended and stanchly upheld when they set their faces against wrongdoing or tyranny by a majority, but they are to be blamed when they fail to recognize under a government like ours the deliberate judgment of the majority as to a matter of legitimate policy when duly expressed by the legislature. The people should not be permitted to pardon evil and slipshod legislation on the theory that the court will set it right. They should be taught that the right way to get rid of a bad law is to have the legislature repeal it and not to have the courts by ingenious hair splitting nullify it.

## People Themselves to Blame.

For many of the shortcomings of justice in our country our people as a whole are themselves to blame, and the judges and juries merely bear their share together with the public as a whole. It is discreditable to us as a people that there should be difficulty in convicting murderers or in bringing to justice men who as public servants have been guilty of corruption or who have profited by the corruption of public servants.

The huge wealth that has been accumulated by a few individuals of recent years, in what has amounted to a social and industrial revolution, has